

Evening Telegraph

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To insure the insertion of advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

Our Republican Nobility—What Should Constitute American Aristocracy.

"Why should not blood, or wealth, or talent constitute an aristocracy in our midst? Why should not titles be distributed and coats-of-arms adopted, blazonry displayed on the panels of coaches, and old silver be stamped with the hereditary mark of gentility?" When our forefathers first entered upon a republican life they were tinctured with all of England's monarchical views, and for years after the establishment of our independence it took all the genius of the Puritan faction to crush out his spirit of love of rank. To secure its extermination the first Presidents preserved a studiously unostentatious mode of life and reception. We are told that they carried it to an excess, and that by the cold blast of simplicity the fair rose of an American aristocracy was cruelly nipped in the bud. We tender to those whom cruel fate has deprived of titles and estates—to Duke GWIN, M. D., and his fellow-sufferers our warmest sympathy and condolence. Why should any member of the family of BROWN be deprived of the address of a baron, or why should we not boast a Count of Chickahomeny, a Duke of the Dismal Swamp, or an Earl of Albemarle?

We are, therefore, pleased to see that certain of the merchant princes of New York have adopted a system by means of which their proper position in the social world could be indicated. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of that city waited upon the President the other day, and sent in their cards, with the number of millions they were worth appended to their names. For example, "F. S. WINSTON, President Mutual Insurance Company, representing seventeen million dollars; R. H. BURDELL, President of the Erie Railroad, representing sixty millions; H. B. CLAPLIN, the largest merchant on the globe."

Now, although some fond lovers of a Utopian equality may sneer at this falsely termed evidence of "snobocracy," we must acknowledge that we see in it an easy solution to the vexed question of superiority. Here, in this land, where all men are theoretically equal, how can we decide who shall be a Duke, or Earl, or even a Lord, in this society, unless on a like plan to the one suggested by our New York neighbors? We would suggest a scale of prices whereby a title should be won:— 50 millions a Prince, 20 millions a Count, 40 millions a Duke, 10 millions a Lord, 30 millions an Earl; over 1 million a Sir or Baron.

All under one million will be plebeians, fractions of millions apportioned according to the law relative to representation among the States. By such a scheme as suggested much difficulty would be avoided, and all that inconvenience felt by travelling Americans because of the absence of the titles overcome. For it is well known that to such an aristocracy as we suggest all Europe would bow. We hope the idea originated by the visiting New Yorkers will become national, and a lofty, aristocratic, larval edifice erected on the slight cornerstone furnished by the wealthy New York politicians.

New Court Rooms.

The meeting of the legal profession held yesterday in token of respect to the memory of Judge THOMPSON, was the largest ever convened in this city upon any similar occasion. Besides the manifestation of admiration for the virtues of the deceased, two important questions were spoken of by persons familiar with the matter. One was that the business of the Court was entirely too extensive for three judges to attend to, and the other that the apartments in which the sessions of the courts are held are so small and badly ventilated, that it is cruelty to judges, clerks, and attorneys, to force them to transact business in the fetid atmosphere.

The same bench is required to hold the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Orphans' and Court of Oyer and Terminer, the latter always requiring two judges, and sometimes the full Court. This is putting entirely too much labor upon three men, but they ever so competent and industrious, and it ought to be changed. We see that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to add another member to the Court, which would certainly greatly relieve the present force. But the present limited accommodations, and the evils that flow from them, can only be remedied by the erection of new court buildings. This matter has been in contemplation for some months; and as we have now lost one valuable citizen, it is time that we look after the lives and health of the remainder of the Court. It is to be hoped that the new court buildings will be rushed through as speedily as possible.

The plan is to erect spacious buildings in the rear of the room occupied by the Court of Quarter Sessions in Independence Square. From what we can learn the edifice will be not only convenient but ornamental, and what is certainly a desideratum, will permit lawyers to attend to their cases without fear of suffocation. We look forward with pleasure to a period when the appointments of our Inns of Court will be a credit to our city, for as they at present exist they are certainly a disgrace. The wise suggestions thrown out yesterday ought to be acted upon without unnecessary delay.

The Pacific Railroad.

The American people have decided to build a great iron highway across the continent. That it is needed, no one who has studied the interests of the world can doubt. Years ago Colonel BIRNEY, the earliest commander of the project, intelligently discussed the question, both in the Senate of the United States and wherever he could find an audience prepared to listen to his argument. He may be said to have been the father of the enterprise; and never did man work more faithfully to further the ends he had in view. We all recollect his theory that the iron bond which was to follow the track of the buffalo through the Rocky Mountains, was the link which would eventually combine the race into a common brotherhood. In the very midst of his herculean labors he was called to his rest, but his soul-stirring words are handed down to after generations, and what he has sown is rapidly ripening into the harvest.

The necessity for a great railway across the continent is no longer questioned. The immutable laws of commerce and trade have decided this fact. The most brilliant of modern English historians has said that the day is not far distant when Europe and Asia will clasp hands over the American Continent. The enormous metallic deposits of the great West are loudly clamoring for access to markets. The great need at present is a backbone running uninterruptedly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with diverging lines tapping, and making productive that vast area of the country that has only been withheld from culture because it was impossible to transport the productions to the market. A vast agricultural and metal-bearing region has just been opened under the shadows of our western mountain ranges. Gold, silver, lead, and other useful metals are found in rich abundance in nearly all our recently developed territory. California, Nevada, Colorado, and Montana glitter with shining dust. Beyond all doubt the western slope of the American Continent is the longest Ophir. Its sands, arid and parched though they be, sparkle and coruscate as if clad in sunbeams. Through this vast waste the iron horse will inevitably thunder, devouring time and space, and putting a girdle round the earth almost as soon as the mythical "Ariel" promised to accomplish the feat. The grown man is now living who, taking his seat in the train of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their depot in West Philadelphia, will find no interruption between that point and the Gulf of California. Meanwhile he will have tunneled the Alleghenies, dashed by the busy trip-hammers of Pittsburg, across the grand grain-producing regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, bridging the Father of Waters at some convenient point, dashing along the muddy torrents of the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and thence across the vast basin between the Mississippi and the Cordilleras to "the City of the Saints," the modern Sodom awaiting the vengeance of outraged law, thence through passes watched over by eternal snows to the "Golden Gate," where the wearied tourist will drop off at the station at the foot of Kearney street, with the grand diapason of the Pacific chanting his song of welcome to the occidental shore.

This is no dream, but simply one of the exhibitions of manifest destiny. The people have willed it, and when the energetic Yankee nation decide to do a thing, it is done. We need the road; the nation has intimated its willingness to invest its capital in the scheme, and nothing is now wanting to render it an accomplished fact but the strong arms and brawny muscles of delvers and diggers and the earnest support of those in authority and the men who control the capital and influence of the country.

A Reason Why the Freedmen's Bureau Should Not be Abolished. "WILMINGTON, N. C., January 23.—The Sampson County Court arrested a negro on the charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major WICKERHAM, of the Freedmen's Bureau of this District, ordered the Court, and all the parties concerned, to be placed under arrest in this city. "The matter will be immediately investigated." THE most cogent argument that can be adduced in opposition to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau is furnished by the despatches we give above and a similar one from Raleigh, in the same State, what appeared probable two weeks since. The mere evidence of fact is much more effective than any syllogism erected upon a theory. While, therefore, Governor WORTH is assuring us that the State courts will do full justice to the blacks, and that the existence of a semi-civil, semi-military system is detrimental to the advancement of the Commonwealth, a more truthful debater than even an ex-Rebel Governor tells us that if a State court is willing to sell into servitude, in direct opposition to the supreme law of the land, a negro for drawing a pistol on a white man, who may have been a ruffian maltreating him, then under such a condition of society, we cannot, we dare not withdraw the Bureau, for having led their blacks from slavery unto freedom, and having induced them into the belief that, having given them liberty, we would guarantee it to them and their posterity, it would be an act of criminal treachery did we now abandon them, inexperienced and helpless, at the mercy of those who look upon them only as so much capital sunk in a bad investment. If there was no other reason afforded for the continued maintenance of this motley creature, half soldier and half civilian, than the one given in the brief despatch we quoted, that in itself would be enough to induce us to favor an even more vigorous system for the protection of black industry and black lives. The feeling in the South among the better classes is in favor of accepting Mr. JOHNSON'S policy in good faith, and acting in accordance with the new surroundings; but the better class of the late

Rebel States is in a most decided minority and it requires the protecting arm of some superior power to prevent the lower division of the social ranks attacking and overcoming the weaker, and even more ignorant race, whose servitude has led them to expect a blow, and receive it in meek silence.

HON. EDGAR COWAN.—Certain journals in various parts of the State have taken occasion, in their discussion relative to the United States Senatorship, which will be vacant in 1867, to make some reflections on the conduct of the present occupant of the Senatorial chair, the Hon. EDGAR COWAN. While it is not our purpose to defend all of the actions of Mr. COWAN during his term of office, yet at the same time we must give him praise for the honest, manly, and conscientious course pursued by him while at Washington. He has not been very tractable in party harness, and has several times merited the rebukes of those who hold that a caucus action is omnipotent; but to those who admire a sincere and honest legislator, a Senator whose own conscientious opinions have formed his conduct, and who has never been swayed from his path of duty, the course of the Senator from the Keystone State has received the warmest admiration. He is a man after President JOHNSON'S own heart, one who follows the line of policy marked out by his own, and not by the sentiments of others. While, therefore, as a party man he has not been a paragon of obedience, yet, as a conscientious legislator, he commands our respect. We bear this tribute to his excellence because his honor has been impugned by certain opposition journals, as well as by a number of our New York radical contemporaries. Let each man have his due, but because a man breaks certain party restrictions do not deprive him of the credit of a conscientious course of action.

THE RECENT and only report of the Committee on Reconstruction, which was made on Monday, is an amendment to the Constitution providing that

"Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

The design of this amendment is to compel the Southern States to admit their negro population to the ballot-box, under the penalty of losing a large portion of their representatives. The arguments in favor of such an action we gave at length in this journal last week. The principal reason why its passage is the most legal and thorough way of reaching a fraud from which Congress is debarred by the Constitution, may be briefly summed up. It legalizes the question entirely to the States. It legalizes taxation being apportioned to representation, and holds forth an inducement to the States to extend to the blacks the right of suffrage. Of its passage by Congress there can be but little doubt, while it is not at all probable that the States will refuse to adopt it. It is a simple act of justice, not to the blacks, for the privilege of suffrage as a right they cannot claim, but to the Northern mechanic, whose vote has heretofore been of but half the value of that of a Southern dirt-eater.

THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY.—Ashland, the home of the "Great Pacificator," has passed out of the hands of the descendants, and will hereafter belong to the State of Kentucky, as the site of an Agricultural School. During the Rebellion the heirs of HENRY CLAY disgraced the memory of their sire, by an active sympathy with the very treason that the father spent his life in battling. The old homestead, one of the finest estates in Kentucky, should be public property, as it was the scene of the domestic felicity, and the repository of the bones, of one of the greatest men our country has produced. If his eloquent voice could have been heard before the first gun was fired at Sumter, we believe that our great carnage would have been avoided, and thousands of graves unfiled.

Visit of the Reconstruction Committee to the South.

OFFICE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, ALEXANDRIA, Va., December 20.—Hon. W. D. KELLEY, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—Learning from Ph. Quigley, that your Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, wished to visit various portions of the South, I have the honor to tender to you the use of a special train over this road from Washington to Lynchburg, Va., on this day as you may designate, giving me two days' notice.

I am, very respectfully,
YOUR OBEDEIENT SERVANT,
ANDREW JAMIESON, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1866.—Andrew Jamieson, Esq., President Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 20th ult., informing me that you had heard of the wish of members of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to visit some portions of the South, and tendering the use of a special train from Washington to Lynchburg, was duly received. The recess commenced the day of the receipt of your favor, and prevented me from presenting it to the committee. I am now, however, under instructions to thank you for your kindness, and inform you that the committee will name an early day for the proposed tour of observation.

Yours truly,
W. D. KELLEY.

Brevet Major Thatcher, of the 14th United States Infantry, who was on mustering and disbursing duty in Indianapolis during a part of the year 1864, and recently tried in that city by court martial for the delinquency of \$34,000, has been found guilty, fined \$18,000, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years, as well as to be discharged from the service. General Ord, however, remitted the fine and imprisonment. Major Thatcher has gone to Washington to make an effort to be reinstated.

THE NEW DIOCESE.

The consecration of the Right Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., First Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Memorial Service, &c.

To-morrow a religious service of the most impressive character will take place at Trinity Church, Rev. Charles E. Swope, rector, on Sixth street, it being the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., President of Trinity College, and first Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Kerfoot was nominated to this high office by the Protestant Episcopal Convention which met in this city last December, and the House of Bishops, Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont; Right Rev. William P. W. Balch, D. D., of Newport, B. I., and Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Burlington, Vermont, Secretaries, unanimously confirmed the choice. He is esteemed as a worthy Christian gentleman and scholar, and naturally there is manifested a great interest to witness the solemn services to take place to-morrow. This will be the first time in the history of this city that a prelate of so distinguished a rank shall have been consecrated to office.

The arrangements for the solemn and impressive service have been completed and only await being put into practical use. Trinity Church has been selected for the honor of having the ceremony take place within its venerable walls, and from the old tower to-morrow morn'g will be rung for the first time the "Bishop bell," which was hung in its place on Monday. The House of Bishops will be represented by the following prelates:—Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of Vermont; Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania; Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of New York; Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Right Rev. Thomas Mitchell Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island; Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York; Right Rev. Charles Pettit McVie, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Ohio; Right Rev. Greogory B. Bedell, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Ohio, and others.

It is also expected that the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, will be present on the occasion. The clergy will be represented in the diocese for all the rectors belonging to the new diocese will be present, and several from distant parts of the country. Among the latter will be the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York City, the wealthiest Episcopal congregation in the United States; Dr. J. A. M. M. M., and the Rev. John A. Dix, of New York.

The musical part of the services will form an appropriate and attractive feature. The choir will be composed entirely of boys, and in the rehearsal the choir will show that in the rehearsal a perfect familiarity with the music; and their voices blending with the utmost harmony, give substantial token that this part of the service will be of the most interesting character. The interior of the church, though without special ornamentation, will present a chaste and elegant appearance. The Presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, will occupy the seat within the chancel as the Consecrating Bishop. The Bishop elect, Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, will be seated by the side of the Presiding Bishop, and the clergy, who are to assist in the services of the day, will be seated either within the chancel or in reserved seats in the body of the church. The vestments of the Bishop elect will be placed, probably, at the foot of the chancel. The flowing robes of the clergy and the rich attire of the Bishops and the solemn grandeur of the occasion, will render the scene, perhaps, the most impressive that shall ever have been witnessed at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, and after the fine tones of the organ have died away, the regular service as per Book of Common Prayer; the opening sentences, the prayers to the *venite exultemus*, the absolution, &c., will be observed.

Always beautiful and impressive as is the service of the Episcopal Church, it will doubtless seem to be more so than ever on this occasion. The psalms for the day, the reponsory verses, the Scriptural lessons, the Litany, and the triumphal strains of the choir and organ combined, will follow in regular order. The sermon will then be delivered. At its close the consecration will take place. The Presiding Bishop, Dr. Hopkins, will approach the Bishop elect, who will be conducted by two members of the House of Bishops before the Consecrating Bishop. The testimonial of his election will then be read, also, the formal consent of the House of Bishops to the consecration.

The promise of conformity presented with all the other ceremonies in the forms of the Church will then be assented to by the Bishop elect. The litany and suffrages having been said, the consecrating Bishop will proceed with the customary forms of consecration, the Bishop elect's name, rank, and coat being placed upon Dr. Kerfoot, who will kneel before the consecrator, while the usual services in this connection will be observed. The solemn prayer of consecration having been said, the imposing ceremony of the laying on of hands will follow. The Bible will then be delivered, and with it the prescribed address by the consecrator, Dr. Kerfoot will then rise from his knees the duly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—the Right Reverend Dr. Kerfoot.

The Holy Eucharist will then be celebrated—the elements being consecrated and first administered to the Bishops. This will close the consecration services.

The House of Bishops of the United States, to which Mr. Kerfoot has been elected, numbers forty-two, including the Missionary Bishops. It is the highest authority in the Episcopal Church on all subjects when its religion is concerned, and from its acts there is no appeal. The ordinance to-morrow will be quite an event in the history of the Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, and the elevation of Dr. Kerfoot to the dignity of Bishop will give additional character to the Episcopacy in this section.

At 10 o'clock on Monday four splendid bells were raised in the tower of Trinity Church—of the upper notes, in the key of D, viz.,—A. B. Sharp, and D. The heaviest bell is A, and weighs 1055 lbs. This is the Bishop's bell, and has the following inscription:—"I ring my first peal in the first year of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, to the honor of its first Bishop, Right Reverend John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D. *Venite exultemus Domino.*" They were cast by the celebrated Messel's, of West Troy, N. Y., and are a part of a chime intended to be erected in the tower of the new church edifice which the congregation of Trinity contemplate building.

The consecration service will take place at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. In the evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, will, in obedience to the unanimous wish of the recent Episcopal Convention, repeat the discourse on the life and character of the late Right Rev. Alonso Potter, D. D., L. L. D., which he delivered before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, at Philadelphia. It is one of the most eloquent tributes to a just man that has been listened to in many years. On that day the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, will preach in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church on Friday evening; also, that the pulpits of the Episcopal churches will be filled next Sunday by distinguished divines belonging to distant parishes.—Pittsburg Commercial, 24th.

The membership of the Royal Society in England is slowly decreasing, as was foreseen when the change in the mode of election was made in 1857. The new list of Fellows just published shows that the decrease this year is fifteen, the total number being six hundred and thirty-nine, of whom fifty are on the foreign list. The death list for the past year is heavy, including the King of the Belgians. It consisted of one king, one archduke, one duke, two earls, one viscount, six knights and baronets, and two admirals, besides M. D.'s and others. The loss is great; but the survivors are of opinion that the smaller the number the greater the honor. The number of Fellows elected during the year was twenty.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NEW PARIS.—In Equity—Justice Read.—The Equity Law was before the Court this morning, and a number of cases were argued. No question of public interest was involved in any of them.

Injunction Granted. In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Cross-city Railroad Company, before reported, the Court has granted the injunction prayed for in the bill filed by complainants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

BUSINESS FORMS.

COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, &c.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1234149

CAPITAL \$400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an act of Assembly of APRIL 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name and Amount. Includes Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, and other financial assets.

Patrols furnished gratis on application. 1234149

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SCHOMACKER & CO'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any other.

Waterrooms No. 1021 CHESTNUT STREET, opposite St. Lawrence.

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at the Hotel corner of Market and GOLD STREETS, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The rolls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., for election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (over of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 24 South DELAWARE AVENUE. Fractions paid in scrip.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 23, 1866.

E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

LOW RENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 112

TO ROLL UP THE CONVENIENT GREENBACKS.

HELPFENSTEIN'S EXCELLENT PRINTING ROOMS, No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MEDICAL AND SURGICAL COLLEGE.

The Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CAPTAIN'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining Room in the second story. His SUPPER BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, &c., &c. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors in the Venereal Consequence upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A treatise addressed to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who enterprising to any address, or receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CHAIX, No. 31, S. 3d St. Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 m

PERRY & CO'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION FASHION GLOBE RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS, JANUARY 23, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, That a fifth installment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 4, 1866. Installments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM E. KERBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT STREET.

A Special Meeting of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

F. R. STARR, President.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

RICHARD WOOD, Secretary.

RETROUYEV'S TURKISH BANDOLEANIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE, TURKISH BANDOLEANIAN.

RETROUYEV'S TURKISH BANDOLEANIAN.

What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify that which restores nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, as well in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouyev's Turkish Bandoleanian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the best of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandoleanian is known, it is pronounced the "one plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and Dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DUVOT & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canada, JAMES PALMER & Co., No. 429 Market street, Philadelphia.

125 tuthom

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT

ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration.

AND OF PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

122 64p ENRANCE ON CHESTNUT ST.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.

37 1/2 cent heavy good Bleached Muslin

40 cent for best makes Bleached Muslin.

45 cents for Williams' Blue.

50 cents for heavy 4-4 Bleached Sheetting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.

35 cents for good Gingham.

50 cents for Moccasin Prints.

50 for heavy large Blankets.

40 cents for good Lining Towels.

51-15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.